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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/698,747	10/27/2000	Edward W. Jackson	7045.16	6817

21999 7590 09/18/2002  
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EXAMINER

RUDNICK, DOUGLAS W

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

1764 8

DATE MAILED: 09/18/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	licant(s)
	09/698,747	JACKSON, EDWARD W.
	Examiner Douglas W Rudnick	Art Unit 1764

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 July 2002.

2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-6 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-6 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some \* c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

#### Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 2.	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1-2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Lewis et al (US 4966757).

With respect to claim 1:

Lewis et al. discloses:

Means for controllably generating sulphur gases on-site and on-demand from combustion of elemental sulphur (Abstract).

Means for passively introducing the generated sulphur gases into a pressurized stream of aqueous solution to create sulphurous acid (Abstract and claim 1).

With respect to claim 2:

Lewis et al. discloses:

Means for generating sulphurous acid on-site and on-demand from combustion of elemental sulphur (Abstract).

Means for passively introducing the sulphurous acid into a pressurized line (Abstract and claim 1).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

5. Claims 3-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lewis et al. in view of Samejima et al. (US 4643808).

With respect to claim 3:

Lewis et al. discloses the invention substantially as claimed. Lewis et al. discloses means for controllably generating sulphurous acid on-site and on-demand from combustion of elemental sulphur and the means for introducing sulphurous acid into an aqueous solution (Abstract and claim 1). However, Lewis et al. is silent to the teaching of the sulphurous acid being capable of dechlorination.

Samejima et al. teaches the use of sulphurous acid to dechlorinate (Col. 3, lines 47-55) for the purpose of sulphurous acid being a good reducing agent.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time Applicant's invention was made to have provided sulphurous acid being used for dechlorination in Lewis et al. in order to have a good reducing agent as taught by Samejima et al.

With respect to claims 4-6:

Lewis et al. discloses the invention substantially as claimed. Lewis et al. discloses controllably generating sulphur gases and sulphurous acid on-site and on-demand from combustion of elemental sulphur (Abstract and claim 1). Lewis et al. also discloses passively introducing the sulphur gases into a pressurized stream to make sulphurous acid and passively introducing the sulphurous acid into a pressurized line (Abstract and claim 1). However, Lewis et al. is silent to the teaching of the sulphurous acid being capable of dechlorination.

Samejima et al. teaches the use of sulphurous acid to dechlorinate (Col. 3, lines 47-55) for the purpose of sulphurous acid being a good reducing agent.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time Applicant's invention was made to have provided sulphurous acid being used for dechlorination in Lewis et al. in order to have a good reducing agent as taught by Samejima et al.

***Response to Arguments***

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1-6 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Douglas W. Rudnick whose telephone number is 703-305-3141. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (8:30 am - 5:30 pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marian Knodle can be reached on 703-308-4311. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9310 for regular communications and 703-872-9311 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-0661.

  
Douglas W. Rudnick  
Art Unit 1764

dwr  
September 9, 2002

  
MARIAN C. KNODE  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 1700